Rhode Island

Reading Grade 4

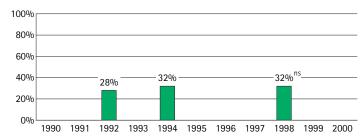
1. Improvement Over Time

Have Rhode Island's 4th graders improved in reading achievement?

Not yet. Between 1992 and 1998, there was no significant change in the percentage of public school 4th graders who met the Goals Panel's performance standard in reading.

The Goals Panel has set its performance standard at the two highest levels of achievement — Proficient or Advanced — on the National Assessment of Educational Progress, or NAEP.

Percentage of public school 4th graders at or above Proficient on the NAEP reading assessment



ns Interpret with caution. Change was not statistically significant. Reading performance will be tested again in 2002.

2. State Comparisons⁺

How did Rhode Island compare with other states in 4th grade reading achievement in public schools in 1998?

1 state had a significantly higher percentage of students who were at or above Proficient on NAEP:

Connecticut 46%

23 states had similar percentages of students who were at or above Proficient on NAEP:

New Hampshire	38%	Oklahoma, Virginia, Wyoming	30%
Massachusetts, Montana	37%	Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri,	29%
Maine, Minnesota	36%	New York, Texas, Washington,	
lowa	35%	West Virginia	
Colorado, Kansas, Wisconsin	34%	Michigan, North Carolina, Oregon,	28%
Rhode Island	32 %	Utah	
U.S.*	31%		

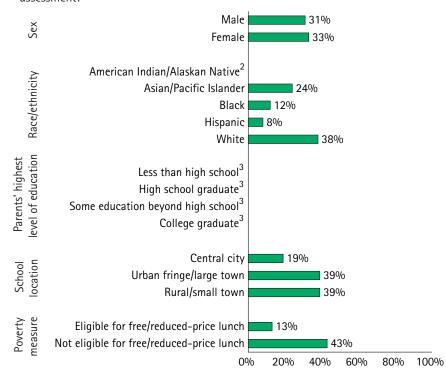
16 states had significantly lower¹ percentages of students who were at or above Proficient on NAEP:

Delaware, Tennessee	25%	Louisiana	19%
Alabama, Georgia	24%	Mississippi	18%
Arkansas, Florida	23%	Hawaii	17%
Arizona, New Mexico, South Carolina	22%	District of Columbia	10%
Nevada	21%	Virgin Islands	8%
California	20%		

[†] The term "state" is used to refer to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the territories.

3. Subgroup Performance

What percentages of public school 4th graders in different subgroups in Rhode Island were at or above Proficient on the 1998 NAEP reading assessment?



¹ Interpret differences between subgroups with caution. See pp. 2-3 and Appendix D.

¹ See explanation on pp. 2-3.

^{*} Figure shown for the U.S. includes both public and nonpublic school data.

²Characteristics of the sample do not permit a reliable estimate.

³ No data reported for 4th graders by parents' highest level of education in 1998.

Reading Grade 8

Rhode Island

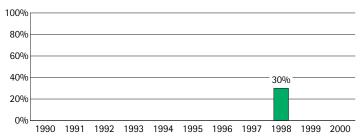
1. Improvement Over Time

Have Rhode Island's 8th graders improved in reading achievement?

In 1998, 30% of Rhode Island's public school 8th graders met the Goals Panel's performance standard in reading. Improvement over time will be reported when reading is assessed again in 2002.

The Goals Panel has set its performance standard at the two highest levels of achievement — Proficient or Advanced — on the National Assessment of Educational Progress, or NAEP.

Percentage of public school 8th graders at or above Proficient on the NAEP reading assessment



Reading performance will be tested again in 2002.

2. State Comparisons⁺

How did Rhode Island compare with other states in 8th grade reading achievement in public schools in 1998?

5 states had significantly higher percentages of students who were at or above Proficient on NAEP:

Connecticut, Maine	42%	Minnesota	37%
Montana	38%	Kansas ²	35%

18 states had similar¹ percentages of students who were at or above Proficient on NAEP:

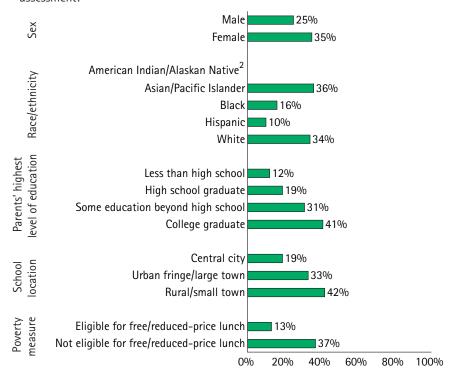
Massachusetts ²	36%	Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma,	29%
New York	34%	Wyoming	
U.S.,* Oregon, Virginia, Wisconsin	33%	Arizona, Texas	28%
Washington	32%	West Virginia	27%
Maryland, North Carolina, Utah	31%	Tennessee	26%
Rhode Island, Colorado	30 %		

14 states had significantly lower¹ percentages of students who were at or above Proficient on NAEP:

Delaware, Georgia	25%	Hawaii, Mississippi	19%
Nevada, New Mexico	24%	Louisiana	18%
Arkansas, Florida	23%	District of Columbia	12%
California, South Carolina	22%	Virgin Islands	10%
Alahama	21%		

3. Subgroup Performance

What percentages of public school 8th graders in different subgroups in Rhode Island were at or above Proficient on the 1998 NAEP reading assessment?



¹ Interpret differences between subgroups with caution. See pp. 2-3 and Appendix D.

[†] The term "state" is used to refer to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the territories.

¹ See explanation on pp. 2-3.

² State may appear to be out of place; however, statistically its placement is correct. See pp. 2-3.

^{*} Figure shown for the U.S. includes both public and nonpublic school data.

²Characteristics of the sample do not permit a reliable estimate.